

a swing back to the individual is necessary for more cultural or group "health."

The author continues in Part II to describe leadership, its types and qualities. He makes some interesting statements with historical anecdotes about the group's need for a leader.

In Part II there is a comprehensive description of the individual and how the group relates to him. The author attempts to relate the intra-personal to the inter-personal worlds. Inter-personal interactions are detailed and of special interest in Dr. Berne's chapter on the analysis of games. The last chapter in Part II deals with the description of some of the fundamental or basic individual needs and how much of these needs are denied or met by the group. In this chapter, entitled "The Adjustment of the Individual to the Group," the usual modus vivendi between the individual and the group is described in more or less basic need terms.

Dr. Berne in a fourth part of his book, which is something of an appendage and whose presence I'm not certain is necessary, discusses ailing groups, their diagnosis and possible approaches to correct their ills. One treat in this part of the book is a suggested reading section which gives an excellent historical review of social dynamics starting from the maxims of Ptah-Hotep in 3000 B.C. and coming up to the present. The last part of the book is a proposed classification for social aggregations and is one of the weaker sections.

The book is well written and is a most needed foray into the not well understood world of the group by a social scientist-psychiatrist (social psychiatrist). Dr. Berne's professional background enabled him to offer us keen insights into the often related and often divergent worlds of the intra- and inter-personal.

J. ALFRED CANNON, M.D.

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DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF PAIN SYNDROMES—Bernard E. Finneson, M.D., F.A.C.S., Neurosurgeon, The Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia. Illustrations by Barbara R. Finneson. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 261 pages, \$8.50.

In "Diagnosis and Management of Pain Syndromes," Dr. Bernard Finneson has produced a pleasant, almost conversational survey of problems of pain as they are seen by a practicing neurosurgeon. The absence of all references to the literature takes from this tome any pretense of value as a scientific reference work. On the other hand, any clinician dealing with problems of pain may find the author's ideas refreshing, and at times stimulating. The book is aimed at the medical profession in clinical practice generally—certainly not chiefly at the specialist in nervous system disease, though it is stated, rightly, that "a number of the techniques described fall solely within the discipline of neurosurgery."

As is usual with works in medicine which eschew the scientific method, some inaccuracies or unfortunate implications creep in—usually for reasons not apparent. An example is "The use of any needle other than an 18-gauge lumbar puncture needle is ill advised" (for pantopaque myelography). These unestablished, unqualified comments, however, are not excessive.

Not the least attractive feature of the work is the liberal number of neat, lucid line drawings created by the author's talented wife. Rare indeed is the able medical artist who is willing to sacrifice the creation of an elaborate half-tone for the clarity of the simple sketch.

The library of the physician interested in problems of pain will be a more pleasant one if it contains this volume.

EDWIN B. BOLDREY, M.D.

THE YEAR BOOK OF ENDOCRINOLOGY (1962-1963 Year Book Series)—Edited by Gilbert S. Gordan, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P., Professor of Medicine and Chief of Endocrine Clinics, Department of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine; Attending Physician, University of California Hospitals, San Francisco General Hospital, and Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill., 1963. 411 pages, \$8.00.

This is another Year Book of the same high standards as previously. The literature in the fields of carbohydrate metabolism, adenohypophysis, neurosecretion, the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the adrenal cortex and the reproductive system is covered thoroughly. Pertinent comments by the author are spread throughout and add much to the value of this book. As a book for rapid reference to current literature and for general coverage of the field of endocrinology, it has much to recommend it.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, M.D.

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SPECIFICITY OF SEROLOGICAL REACTIONS—Revised Edition—Karl Landsteiner, M.D. With a Chapter on Molecular Structure and Intermolecular Forces by Linus Pauling, and with a Bibliography of Dr. Landsteiner's Works; and a New Preface by Merrill W. Chase, The Rockefeller Institute. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y., 1962. 330 pages, \$2.00. Paperback edition.

This is a re-publication of one of the landmarks in immunology and immuno-chemistry. It should be in the library of everyone interested in immunology. Few individuals could present the basic concepts of immunology in such a clear and concise way. Of particular value are the areas dealing with hypersensitivity to chemical allergens and the excellent discussion of "haptens" on which the author did pioneer work. There is much information in this book that will interest those well versed in the subject as well as those beginning work in this important field.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE, M.D.

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HANDBOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF ANESTHESIA—John R. S. Shields, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Mo., 1963. 203 pages, illustrated, \$6.85.

The author states in the preface to his book that its purpose is to describe the best approach to various problems and the best methods of accomplishing the different techniques of modern anesthesia.

He devotes 16 pages to endotracheal intubation and 6 pages to venipuncture suggesting that the book is directed toward the medical student or perhaps the beginning resident in anesthesia.

The virtues of the book are the generally sound bits of advice given at the beginning of each chapter and the writing style that makes the book so easily readable.

The deficiency lies in the cook book technique used in describing the management of anesthesia for various operations. It would be hard to find anesthesiologists who would agree that moderate hypothermia or pulmonary resection in patients over the age of 45 are themselves an indication for digitalization or that the best method to accomplish hypotensive anesthesia is with one per cent Arfonad. The illustration of bronchography technique utilizing a Cobb connection with cap in place is found objectionable by this reviewer. Illustrations of the double ended oral airway and its use could better be substituted with illustrations of the technique of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

LEONARD F. WATTS, M.D.